From the Burns H. Sent . INDOE ALDRICH'S LEITER.

BARSWELL, C. H., 16th June 1866. My DEAR Str. - Your kind note of the 11th informing me that "at a meeting of the citizens of the Ridge you were appoin ted to request me to address a mass meeting of the citizens of Edge-field and Lexington, at Bethel Church on the 21st of June, upon the absorbing question of the day, the indebtedness of the people, and the best means of staying the wide-spread ruin that awaits us as a people," has been gaceived. By the same mail I also receiv ed a like invitation from Mesers. Norris Watson and Bontwright.

While I thank you all very sincerely for the kindness of your invitation, I cannot accept it. The Judges of South Carolina do not usually participate in public meetings of the people. As a general rule it is a good one; yet there are occa-sions when Judges like all other citizens, should embrace the opportunity to express their opinious freely and lead their influence to advance particular measures of great public intere t. But this is not such an occasion; "the indebtedness of the people," is a question that will come before the Judges officially and of course, no Judge can have an opinion until the case is made before him in court." I do not think I can be mistaken in the

object of your meeting; it is to avoid the payment of debts. It is due to nevself frankly to state, that I do not sympathize with any movement which has for its object the avoiding of fair and honest contracts. Nor can I in any way countenance any meeting which may encourage the people to resist the laws of the land. man in the State feels more deeply the terrible condition in which our people have Leen left by the coulds of the war, than myself.—In addition to the mounful losces of relative. I friends, in battle, to the failure to establish the great principles, for which we fought, and to the mortification of defeat, we have lost, in this State, at once and without preparation, over too hundred millions of property, which is the abstraction of just so much emital and labor from the payments of debts, which, in good faith, were incurred on the strength of that property and labor. The property is gone, the labor is very uncertain, debts remain. Perhaps no people in the history of the world, have ever been so suddealy and completely ruined as this Southern people. But even this ruin can be repaired by energy, constancy and virtue. Lot us preserve our honor, and at least try to pay our debts. La Houest. This a common calamity in which all

participate, both debtor and creditor, the loss is mutual and is as hard to bear by the one class as by the other; common justice, it would seem, ought to dictate to all the the propriety of making an earnest effort to meet their engagements. A contract is a sacred obligation, equally binding in the court of conscience and in the court of law. Our duty is plain, it is forbearance. We should all act towards each other as neighbors and not burden those who are indebted to us with the costs of suit, I know this is not always practical, because in all communities there are some hard men who will have their own, without regard to the loss and distress which it ochumanity, I do not think this is a large class, and if the rule of forbearance be glopted, it will rebuke and shame those who set at naught the better feelings of our mature.

It may be supposed, that because I dissent from the inajority of the Court of Erfors on the Constitutionally of the Stay Law, that I will sympathise with those who This is a great mistake. Although I do sol more earnestly acquiesence in the decision, and support more firmly the laws of the land; and the constituted authorities of the State, than myself. As I stand alone in the Court, it is very probable 1 am wrong, although I cannot see the error of my judgment. My earnest counsel to you, and to all the good men of the State is, obey the laws of the land, pay as far as you can and when your means are exhausted, you will have done all in your power, and can commence life again with a clear conscience and a brave heart.

I am informed, that his Excellency Gov. Orr, will probably call the Legislature together, in extra session, at an early day, to prefect such legislation as is required by the changed condition of society. If this be so I have no doubt, that the wise and patriotic men who compose that body, will devise some relief, which while it will afford time to the suffering people, and prevent the sacrifice of their property at forded sales, will not be liable to constitutional objections.

Trusting that you will receive my counsel kindly and in the friendly spirit in which it is which it is written, I am,

Very Respectfully, your ob't serv't A. P. ALDRICH.

The Masouri Test Oath.—A Cairo despatch gives the particulars of another peculiarly radical proceeding that recently occurred at Cape Girardeau. The Sisters, teachers of at Cape Girardeau. The Sisters, teachers of a religious school for young ladies at that place, were arrested by radical officers from Missouri for teaching without taking the cath. The greatest indignation was aroused among all classes of the people by this contemptible conduct, and the prisoners were accompanied to the jail by the entire population. The final result was that, through mingled slames and refight, the radicals were brought to their senses and released the young ladies. This affair is about as pitiful an occurrence as has come to our notice for a long time.—New York News.

THPORTANT TO NATIONAL BANKS .- Mr. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, writes to a bank cashier as follows:

"It has not hitherto bean supposed that any bank would claim to be allowed to deduce from its overdrafts, of sum due from other banks, virtually overdrafts. The deposits shown by the books of your banks the deposits shown by the books of your banks the deposits shown by the books of your banks the deposits sto be returned for fayment of duty, without any deduction, whether of amounts due from other banks or of individual overdrafts, which are really leans illegitimetely and improperly made, opposed to all principles of good banking, and against which there should be the most strict regulations."

The Abbeville Press.

Abbeville, S. C. W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

TERMS -Three Dollars a year in advance

Friday, July 13, 1866.

137" The ferends of JOHN W. LESLEY, Esq. espectfully announce him a candidate for Cark of the Court.

\$27" The friends of MATTHEW McDON-ALD, Esq., respectfully announce him as a can

aurounce him a Candidate for Sheriff of Ahlaville District, at the next election.

Linion Prices, ... Please announce MILTON f. HUTCHISON as a cambidate for Sheriff at the next election. . Many FRIENDS.

E 8" We are authorized to announce DA-VID CRAWFORD, a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

E-3" The friends of S. W. COCHRAN, announce him a Candidate for Sheriff at the next election.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE

We had the pleasure of attending the Anand Commencement of this flourishing Justi tution, on Wednesday het, and with had linevery briefly to present our readers with an account of the exercises of the occasion. The was one of more than usual brilliancy and celat, and we trust will serve to extend more wishely the reputation of the College, and enlarge the sphere of its influence. raction.

Rev. J. I. Bonner, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

J. F. Lee, Jr., Prof. pro. tem. of Mathemat-

ies, Natural Philosophy and Chemietry, J. P. Kennedy, Prof. pro. tem. of Latin History and Rhetoric.

Miss E. McQuerus, Prin'l Prin, Depart, and

Instructress in Ornamental Branches.

Miss A. Lila Merse, Teacher of Mucie, Piano,
Miss A. Julia Nixon, Teacher of Vocal and

Instrumental Music. The Annual Examination commenced on Thursday of the preceding week, and, we learn from those who were present, was of the most thorough and natisfactory character, exhibiting a gratifying evidence of the success of the instructors in accomplishing the great object of an education --mental training and tile power of thought, rather than the increase of knowledge-and that whilst special attention had been devoted to the useful branches of study, the ornamental had not been neglected.

On Sanday the Commencement Sermon was preached by the President, Rev. J. I. Bonner, and is said to have been a discourse replete with sound thought and practical wisdom.

Or Morday and Tuesday, the Examination was continued with an Exhibition of the Male College by way of interlude, on Tuesday night. A number of original speeches were delivered casions to their debtor; but the honor of by the young gentlemen, who acquitted themselves, very handsomely.

Wednesday was Commencement Day of the Female College, and at an early hour Lindsay Hall was filled to repletion with a gny assemblage of youth and beauty. The Hall is one of the finest in the State, and we suppose is capable of seating 1,500 persons. Upon the elevated platform is the rear of the Hall were the seats of the young ladies of the College favor resistance to the laws of the land and above and around were the tisteful specimens of their handicraft, in the beautiful not agree with the Court (and subsequent wreaths of flowers and evergreens, and a num reflection strengthens me in my conviction,) yet there is no citizen who will coun-Soon carre thronging in, the bright array of over one hundred pupils headed by their pree plors and after an appropriate prayer by the Rev. J. O. Lindsay, the various Compositions of the graduating class, were read by the profeesors, and gentlemen of their selection. The subjects presented a very agreeable variety, and were discussed with much judgment and taste. We herewith annex a copy of this part of the programme. Between the various compositions, were executed choice pieces of music under the direction of the accomplished teachers, Misses Morse and Nixon, which enhanced very much the attractiveness of the exercises and the general enjoyment.

To Seem, and to Be-Miss NANNIE ALLEN,

Literary Genius-Miss Julia Bonougus, Anerson.

Be Useful and be Happy - Miss CARRIE

Holy as Heaven, a Mother's Tender Loye-Miss Luzzie Bunns, Anderson.
The Duties of Life are More than Life—Miss Luzzie Cowan, Due West,
Nature's Teaching—Miss Luzzie Jennusce,

Learn to Labor and to Wait-Miss Rosa

Learn to Labor and to Wait—Miss Rosa
RENWICK, Nowberry.
"Sad heart cense pining,
Behind the gloud the sun is shining"—
Miss ELLA A. STALNAKER, Edgefield.
Astronomy—Miss CALBIE WATSON, Anderson.
The Quiet Mind Enjoys Sweetest Rest—Miss
Lear Williams Althovilla ANE WIDEMAN, Abbeville

President Bonner in delivering the diplomas to the graduating class, addressed them in a beautiful Baccalaureate, in which he alluded very happily to the mingled emotions of pleasure and pain which make up the life of the teacher. His pleasure is akin to that of the sculptor who models the rude marble to his own ideal of beauty and grace, or of the painter who transfers to canvass, the levely creatures of his faucy-whilst the transitory character of the connection is constantly attended with the pains which flow from the inevitable separation which it imposes. He concluded with some excellent advice for the proper performance of those "duties of life"

which "are more than life." After a recess of one hour, next followed the 'Alumni Essay' of Miss M. Fannia Bradley upon the "Safferings and Haroism of Waman," which was read by the Rev. W. M. Grier, It was a gracefully written essay, beautiful in thought and polished in style, giving evidence of a well cultivated taste, and displaying the fruits of much reading and reflection.

The closing act of the drams was the Anniversary Address delivered before the Literary

Society by F. G. DeFontaine, Esq., of Columbia, Subject: "The Character and Influence of Woman-Her Proper Education." We express, we believe, the general concurrent opinion of all present, in characterizing the address as an admirable one-distinguished by more than the author's usual piquancy and vivacity of style - witty, homorous, suggestive, originalcritical, didactic, discursive - cometimes profound, generally instructive and always on tectaining, for more than an hour it enchained the attention of the audience. The distinguideling characteristics of the sexes, were clearly defined, and nicely discriminated, didate for re-election to the office of Clerk of hoy, "that steam engine in breeches," fairly brought down the house. The prevailing exthe friends of JUSECH T. MOORE, travagencies of fashionable life, and the perverted tendencies of facilionable education, were merciles by dissected, whilet in the address were clearly set forth the leading principlea of an education, which can alone enable women to discharge ber true mission of making home happy."

We regret that we did not enjoy the pleasure of attending the Concert on Wednesday night.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION. We herewith publish the eard of Governor Orr, as Vice-President of the National Union r Club, for the State of South Carolina, urging upon our citizenathe necessity of being represented in the National Union Convention. which is to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th August next. He suggests that public meetings of the citizens of each Judicial District be held on the fearth Monday of July instant, ited time and space at our disposal, propose (25,) at the various Court Houses for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention of the State to most in Colombia, on Wedness Institution, as is known to many of our readers day, the first day of August, and that the was catable hed in 1859, was continued in op State Convention appoint delegates to the eration during the war without intecruption Philadelphia Convention. We trust that our and has since been steadily increasing in citizens will re-pond promptly to the call, and popular faves. The present commencement that a full delegation of our ablest public men will be sent to represent the intersets of the South, and to give free expression to her centiments in the approaching Convention.

The objects of the proposed Convention affeet the vital interests of the South, and their advancement, we trust, will seeme lits enruest sympathy and support. It is proposed to ral ly the conservative men of all parties in support of the President and his policy, and to organize a power which will defeat the disorganizing schemes of the Radicals at the coming elections. The controlling principle and most distinguishing feature of that policy, is Southern representation-the full restoration of the South to "the rights the dignity and equality of States in the Union." It seeks to assu age the animo ities and dissensions which have been engendered by the war, and to restore the Union to its original harmony and integity. It opposes the absorbing, grasping ten dency of a central despotism, socks to preserve unimpaired the rights of the States and to administer the Government needing to the Constitution as interpreted and acted upon by the fathers of the republic. It recognizes the right of each State, to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and denies that any external power can control the voluntary exercise of that right. It maintains inviolate all the rights of the States and especially the right of each State to control its own domestic concerns according to its ewn judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Such are the great principles which are recognized in the call of the Union club and to unite in the advancement of which the South is invited to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The terms of admission are liberal and comprehensive enough to embrace a full representation of its patriotism and intelligence. Shall we hesitate a moment in giving our support to the movement, and strengthen ing the hands of those who are fighting in the only practicable way the battle of conservatism. Let us send our ablest men, and thus prove to the conservative men of all sections, that we feel a deep interest in the objects pro posed, and are ready to co-operate in the most

effectual means for their accomplishment. TO THE CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As Vice-President of the National Union Club for the State of South Carolina, I carneatly invite your attention to the call for a National Convention, issued by the Executive Committee of that body, and recommended by many of the most eminent and pa-triotic members of both branches of the present

The importance of this meeting, and the beneficial consequences to result from it, can scarcely be exaggerated. Separated as we have been for the last five years from all com-munication with the people of the North and West; knowing but little of their opinions, except as expressed through the unjust and op-pressive action of the bitter partisan majority which at present controls the National Legislawhich at present controls the National Legisla-ture, this is the first opportunity which has been offered us to take free and equal counsel with those who feel impelled, by a sense of high pa-triotism, to oppose the unjust schemes of the radicals in their systematic effort to oppresse and humiliate the people of these States, and defeat, if possible, the reconstruction of the Union indefinitely. The address states clearly the principles upon which we are expected to act in common, and it seems to me there is not one to which the States against a page 11 to 12 to 12 to 13 to 14 to 15 to which this State cannot subscribe in honor and with sincerity. We simply recognize those re-sults which the events of the late war have placed beyond the bounds of any future politi-cal discussion, results in which we have uninimously and sincerely acquiesced, and in confor-mity to which we have already modified our Constitution, our legislation and our political sen timents. We are invited to join in an acknowledgment of the wisdom of that policy by which Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, bas, in the midst of difficulties unparalleled in the history of any Administration, maintained the integrity of the Constitution, identified the exercise of the Executive power with the rules of strict justice and the spirit of mercy, and proved his legitimate right to succeed the great

proved his legitimate right to succeed the great founders of the republic as the Chief Magistratu of a common country, which can be made and preserved as one nation only by the equal administration of just and equal lews.

The purpose of the Convention will be to organize, upon the principles set forth in the committees address, all conservative men of all sections, and of all former parties, and, if possible, drive from power that radical party who are daily trampling under foot the Constitution, and fast converting a Constitutional Republic into

daily trampling under foot the Constitution, and fast converting a Constitutional Republic into a consolidated despotism.

The great mass of the people, North and West, have no higher interest in party than through it to secure the wise, enlightened, just government of the country, and when organization is effected, and the President's calightened policy of reconstruction is presented for their approval or condemnation, there can be little doubt that he will be triumphantly sustained, and our rights as equals in a restored Union inly conseded. The compact organization of the conservative men is a necessary to meet successfully the well-organized bands of the radicals, and every man

who desporage of the tyrannical and unwise policy of the latter should join, in this national patriotic leasure to defeat them.

We are without representation in both Houses of Congress; neither our opinions nor cogdition can be efficially known to the country; unjust and discriminating taxes are imposed on us—a people sadly impoverished by the calamities of the last five years—and we are allowed no voice of protest even in the conneils of the nation. On loyalty to the Covernment of the United States is impugned in the face of our caths of alle, cance taken solemnly and in good faith, and the poor privilege of an official denial is withheld. We are threatened with disfranchisement and being remanded to a territorial condition, and we are to be denied all the rights and privileges dear lo an American, and conscerated by the blood of the heroes of 1776, until we subscribe to terms too degrading and humiliating to be entertained

by a freeman for a single moment.

We, then, have the despost interest in the meeting of the Convention, in organizing as conservative men to aid in carrying out the will and generous policy inaggurated by President Johnson; and I therefore reserate the earnest hope that you will take immediate steps to se care the representation of this State in the Philadelphia Convention, in August, by the wisest and ablest men in the State. As the time is short, and the means of intercommunication be-tween the different sections of the State imperfeet, I beg leave respectfully to suggest that public incetings of the citizens of each Judicial District be held on the fourth Monday in July instant, (23d.) at the Court Houses, and that delegates be appointed at these needings to a Convention of the Stare, to meet at Columbia, on Wednesday, the first day of August; that the State Convention appoint the delegates to Philadelphia. Each Indical District scading as many delegates to Columbia as may be convenient or agreeable, and that Convention delet mining the vote of each District, which will perhaps, be a vote equal to the representation of each. District in the House of Representa-

The delegates from the several Judicial Districts making up the Congressional Districts, will most likely be charged with the selection of two delegates for each. District, and the whols Con-vention select the four delegates at large to reptesent the State. The selection of the delegates for the State at large would seem to require a State Convention, and if it assembles, it would

be desirable, as already indicated, that it should likewise select the District delogates.

These suggestions as to the mode of selecting a convention—the time, place of meeting, and the least of the selecting and the least of the second selecting. the basis of its organization - are made in the hope of certainly seeming action in every District and there is not time otherwise to settle by discusion or consultation the details which I have ventured to make. JAS, L. ORR, Vice-President of the Union Club

Anderson, S. C., July 4, 1°66.

HANDSOME PRESENT.

We are indebted to Messes, Martin & Jones the enterprising proprietors of the well known Calhoun's Mills, for a handsome present in the shape of a sack of very superior flour, ground at the aforesaid mills. We tender those gen themen our best thanks for the handsome donation, and bog leave to say that, we regard it the best evidence of their judgment and liberality-their judgment in so clearly perceiving the wants of editors, and of their liberality in so promptly meeting them.

We are pleased to state that these Mills ank inferior to none in the State. They have been thoroughly repaired by superior workmen, and are now in complete orderhaving recently purchasel an elegant bolting cloth, and the latest improved smatter, together with the most experienced. Millers, the proprietors are prepared to offer inducements to customers. Messrs, Martin & Jones are ev er courteous and accommodating to the wants of their patrons. Besides giving a superior article of flour, they furnish a large yield from all wheat.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The following address of the National Dem eratic party, just assued, is signed by the Hon, Reverdy Johnson and forty other Senaors and members of Congress. It endorses all the views and purposes set forth in the recent call of the National Union Club, and seeks to unite the conservative men of all par ties in securing the overthrow of Radicalism at the coming elections. It is to be hoped that it will be accepted by the Democratic or ganizations generally, and scenre the support of Democratic leaders, who fear to unite with en their party organization. The Union of that great party, with the moderate Republicans will easily secure the triumph of Conservatism, and we trust that this Union will be effectually cemented at the approaching Con-

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1866. To the people of the United States:

Dangers threaten. The Constitution—the citadel of our liberties—is directly assailed.

The future is dark unless the people come to In this hour of peril, National Union should

be the watchword of every true man-

As essential to National Union, we must maintain unimpaired the rights, the dignity and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in Congress, and the exclu-sive right of each State to control its own domestic concerns, subject only to the Constitu-

tion of the United States.

After a uniform construction of the Constitution for more than half a century, the as-sumption of new and arbitrary powers in the Federal Government is subversive of our sys-

tom and destructive of liberty.

A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the civizens of all the States is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. At present, eleven States are excluded from the present, eleven States are excluded from the national council. For seven long months, the present Congress has persistently deuled any right or representation to the prople of these States. Laws affecting their highest and dear est interests have been passed, and in disregard of the fundamental principle of free government. This denial of representation has been made to all the members from a State, although the State, in the language of the Pres ident, "presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test."

The representatives of nearly one third o the States have not been consulted with reference to the great questions of the day. There has been no nationality surrounding the preshas been no nationality surrounding the present Congress; there has been no intercourse between the representatives of the sections producing mutual confidence and respect. In the language of the distinguished Lieutenant-General. "It is to be regretted that at this time there cannot be a greater commingling between the citizens of the two sections, and pasticularly of those entrusted with the law-making power." This state of things should be removed at once and forever.

making power." This state of things should be removed at once and forever.

Therefore, to preserve the National Union, to vindicate the sufficiency of our admirable Constitution, to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who are unnaturally severed, and for those great national purposes only, we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Wednesday (18th) of August next, and endorse the principles therein set forth.

We, therefore, respectfully, but earsestly

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE IN CHARLES-

A Washington telegram announces that Gen Sieldes will be instructed by the President, to obey the writ of Habras Corpus, with which he had refused to comply, in the case of Stowers and others, confined at Castle Pinckney Charleston Harbor,

We make the following extracts from a re-

port of the proceedings in the case, which we find in a late number of the Charleston News; Our readers doubtless are all familiar with facts and circumstances connected with the trial of the Anderson prisoners, F. G. Stow-ers Crawford Keyes, Robert Keyes, and Elisha Byrom. These gentlemen were arrested last fall, charged with complicity in the murder of three United States soldiers, on the 8th of October last, at Brown's Ferry, in Anderson District, S. C. They were brought to Colum-bia, and afterwards to Charleston. They were tried here in January and February, before a military commission of which Major General Charles Devens was President. They were found guinty, and the two first named sentenced to be hung, and the other two to imprisonment for a not ber of years in the Penstentiary of New Hampshire. The finding of the commission was approved by the Supervi-sor-General (Gen. Sickles,) and a time-set for execution of the sentence. But the President reprieved them, and they now remain prison ers at Castle Pinckney. A few days ago Writs of Halous Corpus were sund out, before Judgo Bryan, of the United States, District, Court of South Carolina, and directed to Major-Gener

Gen. Siekles in response to the writ, make a reply, which concludes in the following

1st. That there parties were tried, convicted and sentenced by a Court, according to the proclamations, orders and acts of the competent Departments of the Government, having proper cognizmee of the crime with which they were charged, 24. That these parties, of their own motion

have taken and hid before the President of the United States, for his official action, the record and all the proceedings in their case and that the whole matter, including the dis-position to be made of these parties, is now before the President of the United States, whose opinion in the case, and whose order touching the Lisposition of these parties, is

binding on the undersigned.

34. That the undersigned has no power by which he can in any manner, interfere with the present disposition of those parties, with-out the further order of the President of the out the further order of the President of the United States, And the undersigned respectfully presents

these as the reasons why he cannot comply with the requirements of the said writ.

Respectfully declaring to produce the prisoners in chedicace to the mandate of the Court

unless commanded to do so by competent mil itary authority, I desire to affirm itary authority, I desire to affirm my defer-ence for that iribinal and my regard for the distinguished negistrate in whose name these writs are issued; and likewise to disclaim all intention to assert for the military authority I exercise any other or greater perigrative, or immunity, than belongs to my office where martial law exists.

The Hon. Mr. Burt, and Gen. Connor, the Delegate's Counsel, however, insisted that the mandate of writ was not to be evaded by any such special pleading-that it could only be satisfied by perfect obedience, and that Gen. Sickles was deciding upon matters which were entirely in the jurisliction of the Court-that hence he was guilty of and contempt for which the writ of attachment should issue. The motion was granted by Judge Bryan. The matter was referred to the President, and he has sustained the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Court we suppose will discharge the prisoners who will however be subject to trial before the civil tribunals.

OUR PROPER SUFFERING .- The Washington National Republican, of the 4th, says that the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to apcommanding officer of the military post at Darlington, forwards to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau an application from some of the most prominent citizens of Cheston Charles and Printing and Charles and Char terfield District, asking the Government to come to the relief of the starving poor of that District. The petition states:

There is now great suffering among the poorer classes of the white people of the District for the want of the necessaries of life, and the distress is increasing and extending every day, while there are none there able to give relief or save these destitute ones from

actual starvation.
"This District suffered more severely by the march of Sherman's army than perhaps any other in the State, from the destruction of provisions and the means of providing for the tuture, and there is now neither grain sufficient to keep the population nor money to purchase it with. The state of affairs is becoming truly alarming. Every day, poor womeal or corn to save themselves or children from starvation, and the petitioners would gladly afford it, if they had it. Therefore, in behalf of these sufferers, they apply to the Government for assistance, and state that, to be effectual, it must be speedy."

FREIGHT BY RAHROAD.—The following rates of freight on wheat from points in Tennessee and Georgia to Charleston and Savannah : we find in the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, of the 23d instant. We are pleased to notice a disposition in our railroad companies to meet the wishes of the public in the matter of freight and transportation:

For the information of parties shipping wheat, the following newly adopted rates of freight are published:

Freight on wheat from Knowville and all stations on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to Savanach or Charleston, will be 85

cents per 100 pounds.
From Chattanoega to Savannah or Charleston, 75 per 100 p From Rome to Savannah or Charleston, . 75 cents per 100 pounds.
From Rome to Savannah or Charleston, 75

From Rome to Savannah or Charleston, 60 cents per 100 pounds.

New York, July 10 .- A'telegram from Pardabitz, Bohemia, says the Prussians were beat en in a fight near Nenstadt, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field; not stated but supposep not a general engage-

ment.

A Berlin telegram states that the Prussians were successful in an encounter near Terrast capturing 7 officers and 500 privates. The Austrian army at Clatestes immered 60,000.

A Florence dispatch admits these the white Italian less was great it also claims the Austrial lesses were squal or greater. Cavatty and Boxica division covered the retreat, which was effected in good order.

arge upon our fellow citizens, in each State and Territory and Congressional District in the United States, in the interest of union and in a spirit of harmony, and with direct reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise moderate and conservative men to represent them in said Convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Usion, the Constitution be maintained, and peace bless the whole country.

mernenons Monnes

ON Sunday next, at 101 A. M., a Discourse will be delivered in Trinity Church, Abbeville, by the Paster, on the following subject :

SACRED MUSIC: its history, and importance as a means of grace. The Public are invited to attend,

MARKETS

COTTON.—There is very little cotton offer-ing at present. A good article would bring

New Oblians, July 10.—Cotton 1c. easier, sales of 500 bales; Low middling 31a32. Gold 48}. Sterling 65; New York § premium. Monna, July 10.—Sales of cotton to day 200 bales, middling 29; demand limited; market easy; no desirable lots offering.

New York, July 10.—Cotton quiet at 28a cs. Gold 194. Sterling 104, active.

MARRIED on the 10th inst, at the residence of the bride smother, by Rev. Wm. F. Pearson, Mr. S. MONROE BOWEN, of Abbeville and Mils ADDIE S. WAKEFIELD, of

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE indefitigable SCHWARZ is making a change in his business, and all those

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS. FARGY GOODS.

AND SHOES, Hats and Caps,

To last them the remainder of the season, will save considerably by making their purchases from him. He is desired: of closing out his present stock

AT NEW YORK COST For About 30 Days.

TO ENABLE HIM TO LAY IN A FULL

SUPPLY FOR NEXT FALL

THE LADIES

Of Abbeville and Vicinity

Would do well to call on Mrs. JEANETTI SCHWARZ, Samuelastely where they can pro-cure Millinery goods at reduced prices, as she intends to start soon to New York for the Fall Respectfully.

G. SCHWARZ.

The State of South Carolina. By William Hill, Esquire, Ordinary of Abbeville District, So. Ca.

W BERGAS, application has been made to of Administration, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mrs. date Bradley, dee'd, late of said District, deceased.

Therefore, by these presents, I call upon the enr before me at a Court of Ordinary for Ab-

Given under my hand and seal this 11th July, 1866. WILLIAM IHLL, O.A.P. [SEAL.] July 13.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Abbeville District -- In the Court of Ordinary. By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbesille District.

WHEREAS, A. J. FERGUSON HAS made application to me for Let-ters of Administration of all and singu-

lar the goods and chattels, rights and credits of THOMAS BARKSDALE, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at a Court of Ordinary for Abbeville District, to be held at Abbeville Court House, on Monday, the 23d day of July, inst, to show cause, if any they can, why. the said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of July, 1866.

WILLIAM HILL,

of July, 1866.

TO OUR OLD FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF FIVE YEARS

Ordinary Abbeville District.

STANDING. HE undersigned EARNESTLY request their old friends to call and make some arrangement in regard to their old Notes, and ESPECIALLY in reference to their open Action of the control of their open Action of the control o ESPECIALLY in reference to their open Accounts. Our Northern creditors are now pressing us for settlements, and our old friends must not be surprised if their demands are placed in the hands of Lawyers in SUBSTITUTION FOR OURS. Indeed this MUST be done, unless partial payments are made. It is not our disposition to push any one, but if we are sued, we have no other alternative.

EDWIN PARKER.

DECEASED SOLDHERS OF

South Carolina. With Carolina.

With the partial resumption of mail facilities, I again, under appointment of the Legislature, request the names of all who died in service, of disease, from accident or wound, or who fell in battles. Give the name in full—District Rank battles. Give the name in full—District Rank Company. Regiment and arm of service—did and course of death—where he died and age. The Restord names to the monitorial without the name and of all who takes an interest in this name of all who takes an interest in this name of the separate. If it be but a single name you can farnish, send is to me at once with.

State agent for Recording, &c.

State agent for Recording, &c.